The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—
Madame Grisi, Signor Mario,
Madame Viardot Garcia, Signor Ardini Luisa,
Milla. Vercil, Signor Graziani,
Mlle. Sedlatzek, Signor Polonini,
Mdlle. Rita, Signor Chiarini,
and
Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profondo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.
Conductor—Signor Costa.
The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus under the direction of
Signor Vianesi.
Leader—Mr. Levy.
On THIS SATURDAY, SEPT. 15th, LUCREZIA BORGIA—Lucrezia Borgia, Madame Grisi; Orsini, Madame Viardot Garcia; Gennaro, Signor Mario; Alfonso, Signor Graziani; Gubetta, Signor Folli; Rustichello, Signor Chiarini; Vitellozzo, Signor Rinni.
On Monday—"Il Giuramento"—Tuesday—"Norma." Wednesday—"Ricoletto." Thursday—"Martha."
Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces that this will be the only Italian Performance of the Season.
The Boxes are now open.
Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock.
Private Boxes, 4 Guineas. 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 4s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s.
The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.
Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honour to announce
A GRAND MORNING CONCERT,
On THIS SATURDAY, SEPT. 15,
Supported by the following Artistes:—
Madame Grisi, Signor Amelia Luisa,
Madame Viardot Garcia, Signor Graziani,
Madame Orsini (Pupil of Madame Viardot Garcia), and Signor Fallar,
Madame Gassier, Signor Rinni,
Signor Ciampi, and
Signor Orsini (Pupil of his Majesty Victor Emmanuel II. King of Sardinia).
Conductor—Signor Vianesi.
PRINCIPAL VIOLIN,
FIRST PRIMA.
Quartette—"Chi mi frena" (Lucia), .. Donizetti
Madame Gassier, Signor Luisa, Signor Fallar, and Signor Graziani
Romanza—"Il Sospiro," .. Campana
Signor Rinni,
Romanza—"Se tanto in lira" (Undici), .. Donizetti
Signor Luisa,
Duetto—"Se m'accolotate" (Matrimonio), .. Cimarosa.
Signor Graziani and Signor Ciampi.
Rolero—"Merci Jeunes Amies" (Les Vepres, Siciliennes) .. Verdi.
Ma'ame Gassier.
Fantasia (Pianoforte)—"Sur des monts de Favorita et Lucie, ..
Signor Orsini.
Romanza—"Perche dell'amore" (Torquato) .. Donizetti
Signor Graziani.
Duetto—"Quanto Amore" (Elisir d'Amore) .. Donizetti.
Madame Gassier and Signor Ciampi.
PAUSE SECONDA.
Quartette—"Primavista" (Don Pasquale), .. Donizetti.
Madame Grisi, Sig. Luisa, Sig. Ciampi, and Sig. Graziani.
Aria—"Miei Rampolli" (Cenerentola), .. Rossini.
Signor Ciampi.
Scena—Spanish, Madame Viardot Garcia.
Duetto—"Parigi o Cara" (Traviata) .. Verdi.
Madame Orsini and Sig. Luisa.
Aria—"Qui la voce" (Puritani), .. Bellini.
Madame Grisi.
Romanza—"Voi che sapete" (Nozze di Figaro) .. Mozart.
Madlle. Orvil
Romanza—Ah, non aves" (Maria di Rudenz) .. Donizetti
Sig. Fallar.
Cara Finale—"Dal tuo stellato" (Mose in Egitto), .. Rossini.
Tutti.
Doors Open at Half-past One—to Commence at Two o'clock.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 5s.; entrance Brunswick-street. Gallery, 2s.; entrance Lombard-street. Tickets to be had of Messrs. Russell, Westmoreland-street; Jones, Grafton-street; Moss, Westmoreland-street; Hery, Westmoreland-street; Shaw, Westmoreland-street; Scales, College-green; Wisehart, Suffolk-street, Sackville-street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

ROTUNDO.
Fifth Night
Of the Celebrated and Original
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
AND
MISS JULIA GOULD,
at the
585, BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
The only Common Pot existence that performs
BURLESQUE OPERA.
On THIS SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1860,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
in all its varied forms,
VOCAL
INSTRUMENTAL,
And THE PSICHOREAN,
Together with Buckley's Burlesque on the Opera of
LUCRETIA BORGIA,
LUCRIA BO GIA,
LUCRETIA BO GIA,
LUCRETIA BORGIA.
Doors open at Half-past Seven, Entertainment to commence at Eight o'clock.
Reserved Seats, 3s; Balcony, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.
Tickets and places for Reserved Seats and Balcony may be secured in advance at Mr. Mitchell's, 42, Lower Sackville-street.
Children in Arms not admitted.

ROTUNDO.—Grand Competition of Athletic Games, on MONDAY next, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1860, under the distinguished Patronage of his Excellency the
LORD LIEUTENANT,
who has signified his intention of honouring the Entertainment, and being the last meeting of the season, under the management of the Champion Competition Committee—J. J. D. Latouche, Esq.; Capt. Hand, 79th Regt.; W. H. Cheetham, Esq.; Capt. Mowray, Esq., Capt. Mason, 76th Regt.; T. R. Brunskill, Esq. On this occasion the following valuable prizes will be competed for:—A magnificent challenge belt, three splendid silver cups, and a variety of other medals, in the Flat and Hurdle races of all descriptions, from a Five Miles Race to a 100 Yards Race; also Vaulting with the hands and pole, and putting the 42lb. weight with the shoulder, and to the ring, and other Athletic Games. Programmes of which and all particulars, can be had on application to Mr. John Leverty, at the College Hotel, College-street, who will also take entries for the same up to Saturday, September 15th. Gentlemen only eligible to compete.
By the kind permission of Colonel Harke, the splendid Band of the Royal Scots Greys, and the Band of the Royal Hibernian School, by permission of Colonel Mylne, will attend.
At half-past seven in the evening the grounds will be illuminated, and a sensational race for a prize of £5 will take place, concluded with a Grand Display of Fireworks, by Mr John Lawrence, Grafton-street.
The magnificent Prizes are now on view at Mr. Molmer's, Grafton-street.
Gates open at half-past two, and Competitors commences on the arrival of His Excellency, not later than half-past three o'clock.
On this occasion the admission will be—Promenade and Seats, 1s. 6d.; Upper Ground-floor, 1s.; Side Six, Promenade 1s.; Upper Ground, 6d.; after 7 o'clock, 6d. to all; children half price.
J. J. DIGGES LATOUCHE, Hon. Secretary.

COME to the Two Great Reception Meetings to be given to the
REV. C. CHINIQUY,
IN THE
METROPOLITAN HALL,
On WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 19th SEPT., 1860.
Clergymen of all denominations are requested to announce this invitation to their respective congregations, on next Lord's Day, and to give the Canadian Reformer an
IRISH WELCOME.

OLD MEN'S ASYLUM, 19, RUSSELL-PLACE.
CIRCULAR-ROAD NORTH.—This Institution was founded in 1812 for reduce respectable aged Protestant men, of upright character; some others will be admitted. Candidates are informed that there are at present Four Vacancies, to fill up which the Trustees will meet at the Asylum on the morning of TUESDAY, October 16, at Half-past Nine o'clock. Printed Memorial Papers may be obtained by applying to either of the Secretaries, with whom testimonials are to be lodged on or before Tuesday, October 9. Candidates are require to attend in person on the morning of election.—RICHARD AYLMER, College-green; THOMAS COLLINS, 40, York-street, Hon. Secretaries.

ONE GUINEA.—NOTICE.—On the 1st OCTOBER NEXT new Members will be admissible for the ensuing Fifteen Months for ONE GUINEA.
NEWS-ROOM CIRCULATING LIBRARY and CHESS CLUB, open daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.
The LIBRARY offers to its Members 12,000 volumes, including a large proportion of old and valuable works, not supplied by other Libraries. The Ordnance Maps of Ireland, and Files of Newspapers and Directories as far back as the year 1737.
Additions are made daily of every new work of merit.
Subscriptions are limited on the recommendation of a Member, subject to the approval of the Committee.
NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.
Argyll's Reign of Astronomy; Mills' Dissertations and Discussions; Buckland's Curiosities of Natural History; Labart's Handbook of the Arts; Mrs. Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art; Hoskin's Works; Hunter on Job and his Interlocutors; Rain; Hood's Memorials; Darwin on the Origin of Species; all the New Novels, Reviews, and Magazines.
(By order) C. T. CREAGH, Librarian and Secretary.
Dublin Library and News Room, 1, Ollier-street,
September 15, 1860.

LOWER TALDRWS AND CLODDFA COED-Y-TE COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE is hereby given that this Company, being now fully incorporated, with Limited Liability, and a large number of Shares subscribed, with the Directors' Deposit, a Meeting will be held under the above Act of Parliament, and Rules for regulating the Company, at the Office of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, 7, Hanover-street, Dublin, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of September, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Provisional Committee, and for the election of Directors, Auditors, and other Officers of the Company.
By order of the Provisional Committee,
GEORGE BEDFORD, Secretary.
Temporary Offices, 7, Hanover-street, Dublin, September 15, 1860.

LOWER TALDRWS AND CLODDFA COED-Y-TE COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the above Company have resolved to make a call of £1 per Share on the Shares of the Company, payable on the 1st day of October next, at the Offices of the Company, 7, Hanover-street, Dublin.
By order of the Board,
GEORGE BEDFORD, Secretary.
Temporary Offices, 7, Hanover-street, Dublin, September 15, 1860.

LOWER TALDRWS AND CLODDFA COED-Y-TE COMPANY (LIMITED).
All applications for shares must be sent in to the Brokers or Secretary, on or before THURSDAY, the 20th of September, 1860.
(By order of the Board)
GEORGE BEDFORD, Secretary.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public in the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University:—A Gentleman highly connected, at present most embarrassed owing to a public situation which he held having been abolished, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children in destitution, and of his present precarious earnings, which obtains in casualties, and of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently unable to meet the most pressing wants of life. We can vouch for his truth in what we have stated, and we feel confident that the public will be glad to have the means of relieving such a case as this. Subscriptions will be received by any of the above, or by the Treasurer, Sir Thomas H. Bernard, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.
C. S. STAFFORD, D.D., Brookboro', A. M. POLLOCK, A.M., Dublin.
C. S. STAFFORD, D.D., Dublin. J. J. MCGOMBIER, A.M., Dublin.
Rev. Dr. Wall, Dublin. Rev. Dr. Lee, Dublin.
H. VANCE ILE, A.M., Dublin. Baggot-street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
BIRTH, SEPT. 12.—Antrim—North, Sunswall, timber ship, 500 tons, Mr. Wilchcocke, Smyrna, valonda ..., Sullano, corn, St. Wilchcocke, Smyrna, valonda ..., Tenerife, Tagaurog, general cargo; British Merchant, ..., and Isabwood, Gregory, refined sugars; Taylor and ..., bark; Providence, Amsterdam, ..., Ann, general cargo; Seamrock, Dunleavy, ..., Dublin, and ..., Rover, Wexford, coal; Taylor and ..., bark; Providence, Amsterdam, ..., Ann, general cargo; Seamrock, Dunleavy, ..., Dublin, and ..., Rover, Wexford, coal; Taylor and ..., Peter, Liverpool, ..., Hibernia (s), ..., Hannah and Joseph, Runcorn, salt; Irish Rose (s), ..., Tagaurog (s), Liverpool, goods; (s) Liverpool, ..., Belfast, flour; Iron Duke (s), Liverpool, ..., Penzance, potatoes; Hercules, Holyhead, ..., Holyhead, goods; Irishman (s), Glasgow

IMPORTANT TO THE GENTRY AND THE PUBLIC.
ALL THE LEADING STYLES IN SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
INVERNESS CAPES and TOP COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
DRESS, FROCK, and LOUNGE COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
WALKING and OFFICE COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
WAISTCOATS and TROUSERS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
SERVANTS' LIVERIES and STABLE DRESS,
At B. HYAM'S.

TO ORDER, at MODERATE PRICES,
LADIES RIDING HABITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS,
NEW DESIGNS IN JUVENILE CLOTHING,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
CHILDREN'S CAPES AND SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
BOYS' CAPES AND SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
YOUTH'S CAPES AND SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER,
YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,
At B. HYAM'S.

NATIONAL TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
DAME-STREET,
DUBLIN.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Late T. Bennett's.)

The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewels, Purchased or taken in Exchange.
Plate lent on Hire, and old plated articles replated.

I BEG to announce my return from Paris and London, and having succeeded in obtaining a most original assortment of Fancy Gilt, Bronze, and Marble Clocks, all the newest designs of the season, with a great variety of best Geneva and London Watches, Jewellery, &c., which, being quite new and bought for cash, duty free, enables me to offer in selection and price what is rarely seen in this city.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
Watchmaker and Jeweller, French Clock Warerooms,
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Quality Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 15s.; Second ditto, Strong Lever, £3 15s.; Silver Geneva (best quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £2 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Cameo, Turquoise, and Fancy Stones Re-set.
"J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Dublin, Sept., 1860.
*** The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment,
20 AND 21, ESSEX-QUAY.

TO BE SOLD, for £10, cost 18 guineas, a superior Sheffield plated Epergne or Trefle Stand, with four branches, containing eight richly-cut glasses and noble centre glass.—To be seen at the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, 75, Grafton-street (late T. Bennett's).
N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewels, purchased for cash, or taken in exchange; Plate lent on hire, and Old Plated Goods Replated.

SILVER WAR MEDALS, OF Every Description, Mounted and Furnished
BY WILLIAM BRODRICK,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818.
TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.
For the Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of her Majesty's Regiments (and Navy), Silver Medals, Miniature and Mounted, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Pouches, Bands, Plumes, Badges, Regimental Clasps, and Ribbons of every description, supplied on the shortest notice.
Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.
Patronised by the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, 1st Royal Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, 13th and 3rd Light Dragoons, Royal Artillery and Military Train, 39th Regiment, 54th, 57th, 59th, 62nd, 63rd, 86th, and Grenadier Guards, 96th, 99th, and 92nd Highlanders, 15th, 38th, 72nd, 78th, 80th, and Militia Regiments, Carragh Camp, and Aldershot Camp, India, China, &c.
Presentation Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver Tea Sets, Silver Electro-Tea Sets, and Jewellery of the Newest Designs in Stock, and made to order by the Proprietor.
WILLIAM BRODRICK,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Portable Eight-Day Plate and Marble Clocks, suitable (or Portable) for the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers' Messrooms. Repeating, Alarm, Centre and Bottom, Horse and Dial Plate and Jewellery, Repaired Here and Forwarded. Watches and Clocks repaired on the Premises by Practical Workmen.
Please direct to 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Post-office orders attended to.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.—SAMUEL ALEXANDER, Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New Designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.
N.B.—Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at SAMUEL ALEXANDER'S, Post Free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The English Funds were again rather weak in tone to-day, our Funds receding one-eighth throughout, and the business continuing on a very limited scale.

In Bank Shares, Nationals gave way one-quarter, and Royals left off dealt in without the dividend, the quotation indicating a slight decline. Bank of Ireland Stock was in request at last rate.

In Steam there was an advance in Atlantics for deferred delivery to the extent of one-quarter per share, the improvement not being firmly sustained; City of Dublin Shares continued heavy, the issue of 1836 being offered at a reduced price; British and Irish and Dundalk were on sale at their previous values.

In Mines the transactions were in Mining Company of Ireland, which realised the previous price; and in Wicklow Copper Mines, in which a further improvement of £1 was fully established; Connorees were on sale at last price; and General Mines were in request.

Allistons Gas declined one-quarter, and Patriotic Assurance were on sale at last price. Grand Canal Stock was also on sale, a considerable advance of price being demanded.

Cork and Youghal Railway Shares produced the previous value (£5), and Dublin and Drogheda £25 shares realised par, at which the £75 shares were in request. Great Southern Stock opened at a decline of one-quarter, but subsequently recovered, closing finally at last price. Dublin and Wexfords were asked for at last price, a slightly advanced rate being demanded. Midland Great Western £25 Shares were again inquired for. The nominal quotation in Waterford and Limericks were £23¼ to £24. In Preference Shares the business was inconsiderable. Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents. (Class A) again advanced to the extent of one-eighth, and Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock realised last price, at which it appeared steady. The other Preference Shares remained without alteration in value.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPT. 14.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.		
3 per Cent. Consols	.. ..	92½
Ditto account, 12th October	.. ..	93¼
New 3 per Cent. Stock	.. ..	92½
Ditto for NEW account, 12th October	.. ..	91½
BANKS.		
Royal Bank	.. ..	27½
National Bank	.. ..	63½
STEAM.		
Atlantic (Limited)	.. ..	5½
Peninsular and Oriental	.. ..	73
MINES.		
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	.. ..	6 9
Mining Company of Ireland	.. ..	12
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	.. ..	9½
RAILWAYS.		
Cork and Youghal with Branch to Queenstown	.. ..	5
Dublin and Drogheda	.. ..	25
Ditto Halves	.. ..	25
Dublin and Kingstown	.. ..	205
Great Southern and Western	.. ..	113
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	.. ..	54
Midland Great Western	.. ..	54½
Do. Half Shares	.. ..	26½
Cork and Bandon 6 per cent perpetual	.. ..	6½
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.		
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual class A	.. ..	10
Great Southern and Western, 6 per cent., perpetual	.. ..	99
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent redeemable	.. ..	80½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock or scrip offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 15th September. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Ditto for Account	92½		92½	92½	92½	92½
3 per Cent. Reduced						
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Ditto for Account	92½		92½	92½	92½	92½
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 14.

	OPENING PRICES.					
Consols Money	..	..	..	..	..	92½
Account	..	..	..	..	..	92½
New Threes	..	..	..	..	..	shut
	NOON PRICES.					
Consols Money	..	..	..	..	..	92½
Account	..	..	..	..	..	92½
New Threes	..	..	..	..	..	shut
	1 P.M. PRICES.					
Consols Money	..	..	..	..	..	92½
Account	..	..	..	..	..	92½
New Threes	..	..	..	..	..	shut
	2-15 P.M. PRICES.					
Consols Money	..	..	..	..	..	92½
Account	..	..	..	..	..	92½
New Threes	..	..	..	..	..	shut
	CLOSING PRICES.					
Consols Money	..	..	..	..	..	92½
Account	..	..	..	..	..	92½
New Threes	..	..	..	..	..	shut

N.B.—SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 4 prem.; Exeter Council, 53; Caledonians, —; Great Northern, 115; Great Western —; Great Western of Canada, 12½; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111½; London and North Western, 100½ Accot, 100½; Leeds Northern, 53; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 44½; Midland Stock, 129½; South Eastern, 86½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 29½; York and North Midland, 85½; London and South Western, 92½; Great Western, 73½; Chester and Holyhead, —; Accord, —; Great Northern A, —; Grand Trunks, 29½; North British, —; Great Western; —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), 57½; Bank Stock, 223½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Caledonian Stock, —; Scotch Consols Very steady at 93½ ¾ at morning, nothing doing. Shares without any particular change upon the closing quotations of yesterday, with very little doing. Canadian steady and inactive. French good.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The English funds opened heavy this morning, the Italian question having attracted increased attention, the accounts from Paris showing great general dullness on Bourse, and a further decline in Lombard-Venetian Shares. Notwithstanding the distrust manifested in the Paris Bourse, and the threatening account from Turin a belief prevails that there will be no present rupture of peace in Europe, and that the announcement of some new transaction like that at Villafranca may possibly be received during the autumn. In the discount mar ket the demand continues very limited, at 2½ to three-fourth per cent. There were again no bullion operations at the Bank to-day. The Railway market has again been firm to-day, especially during the last hour of business. The principal demand was for Midland, which has advanced more than one-half per cent. Great Western' York and North Midland, have also improved about 1 per cent., and other Stocks one-fourth to one-half per cent. The present prices are however for the new account.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

Pending the development of the important movement now in progress in Italy, the funds remain dull, but there is little response to the heaviness of the Paris or the prostration of the Vienna Bourses. Consols closed precisely the same as yesterday, and the day's business was limited. The fine weather, the continuence of cheerful reports from the agricultural districts, and the ease of the Money market, continue to sustain confidence. The progress of the settlement, combined with the very favourable character of the traffic returns, has given a decided stimulus to the Railway market, and there has been a rise of from one-fourth to three-fourths per cent. in most of the principal lines, and of no less than ½ per cent. in Midland. This stock proved decidedly scarce to-day. London and North Western Stock is comparatively dull, the increase in the traffic being less important than in the case of Lancashire and Yorkshire and Midland. The supply of money in commercial channels continues large. Good bills at two months are as low as 2½ per cent.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 92; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 8½; Eastern Counties, 54½; Great Northern, 115½ to 16; Great Western, 73½ ¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, 29½; Great Southern and Western, 112 14; London and North Western, 100½ ¼; London and South Western, 92 3; Leeds Northern, 53½ to 6¾; Canadian steady. Consols have been very inactive at 92½ ¾, and close 92½ to ¾. Shares opened very strong, and prices advanced considerably, including rapidly upon the publication of the determination of the Emperor of the French to withdraw his Minister from Turin, and closing steady at about closing quotations of yesterday.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The disagreement between France and Sardinia is indicated by the withdrawal of the French Ambassador from Turin, which caused a heaviness in the Stock Exchange. Funds have declined one-eighth per cent. British Railway Stocks likewise, rather weaker, but there is still an active demand for Midlands.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

Although the address of the Emperor of the French at Marseilles breathes the spirit of peace, the present warlike attitude of affairs in Italy occasions some anxiety, not only in the Stock Exchange, but in commercial circles generally. The continuance of fine weather, however, for some time past has given a stimulus to activity in Manchester and other districts, as it has been naturally expected, from the improved accounts of the harvest, that the agricultural classes will have more money at their disposal than was anticipated for the purchase of manufactured goods. In the latter place the buying within the last fortnight has been on an extensive scale, and such an impulse to goods has been given by the circumstance that higher prices have been asked this week than those accepted at the close of the past one; but this has checked business. The sales of cotton also progress actively at Liverpool, and the demand for wool has likewise improved at Bradford, &c., from trade in woollens having become more animated. In Belfast and other towns in the North, there is now more doing in yarns for export, and the prices for flax have an improved tendency in some markets. As regards the foreign trade, however, the commercial advices by the latest mails continue to be of a discouraging nature. Calcutta, according to the reports received, is still overstocked with goods, and neither there nor at Shanghai has any change for the better occurred. It further appears that silk was firm in the latter market when the mails were leaving, but a quantity just brought to about 490,000 worth to England, along with a quantity of specie. In the general discount market in London, the demand for money is not active, and a shade lower than the present general rate of 3½ per cent. is looked for. At the Bank of England, also, the business doing in the accommodation line has been on the whole comparatively moderate, and the branches of A New York money has been, on the contrary, in active request, at rather higher rates, the minimum being 6½ per cent. on choice short acceptances, and 7 per cent. on 60 days' bills. In St. Petersburg there has been a financial pressure, and 7 and 8 per cent. have been freely given in the open market, the bank rate being nominally 6½ per cent.

Wool.—Prices in England fully maintained, and demand improving. In our market, business is rather quiet, prices from 25s. 6d. to 26. 6d. The quantity exported from Dublin, for the week ended on Wednesday, amounted to 151 bales and packs.

Cotton—Demand continues good, and large quantities are taken for export and speculation at full prices.

Flax.—Demand active, with an upward tendency in prices in some markets. Milled, old, 8s to 11s,6d; new, 7s 6d to 13s; handscutched, 6s to 8s 3d.

Leather and Hides—The stocks of some of the firms that failed in England during the late crisis are now being realised, and to these purchases there are almost confined. Prices in the ordinary way of trade are not quotably altered, but they are at the moment to a great extent merely nominal. Raw hides sell steadily across the Channel.

Metals—Scotch pig iron remains quoted at 51s to 51s 3d; English copper has advanced £4 per lb. for manufactured, and £2 10s per ton for unmanufactured.

Produce—In London the sugar market has been somewhat active, but business generally remains quiet, with little or no alteration in current values. With respect to sugar, Mauritius has been selling at 33s 6d to 38s for brown, 38s 6d to 44s for yellow, and 45s to 47s 6d for grainy. Bengal date ranges from 41s to 43s 6d; grainy, 45s to 47s 6d; and Madras native brown and yellow qualities from 31s to 37s. As to West India, Barbadoes sells from 36s 6d to 44s 6d, and Jamaica 38s 6d to 41s per cwt. For coffee the market has been firm, and a slight advance was obtained at auction for native Ceylon in the early part of the week, the rates having been from 62s 6d to 63s 6d; and Rio sold at 49s 6d to 54s per cwt. Tea is quiet, but brings about previous rates. Rice is steady, and for Madras from 10s 9d to 11s 3d is paid. In oils there is no change, and saltpetre has been disposed of at 36s 6d to 37s for Bombay, refraction 50½ to 41, and at 41s for Bengal 9 per cent. The tallow market, although not active, has become firmer. Spot, 52s 6d; last three months, 52s 3d; and shipping, 52s 6d.

Provisions—Bacon—Market rather dull, and no quotable alteration in prices. Old, 66s to 70s; new, 72s to 75s; American, 60s to 62s; cheeks, 42s to 46s 8d; short hams, 63s to 65s; long, 78s to 84s.

Butter—Sales since at 92d to 11d and 12d. Firkins at Thomas-street market—first quality, 102s per cwt. second 96s, and third 90s. Stocks are, it is stated, accumulating both here and in England. During the seven days ended on Wednesday there were exported from our quays 1,429 firkins, 1 box, and 200 cools.

Eggs—6s 4d for export, 7s for retail.

Fish—Fresh herrings, 4s per hundred; barrelled, 25s.

Cattle—It is satisfactory to observe from the reports of the fairs now taking place, the large increase in the number of butchers animals offered for sale, for which the demand seems to be as brisk as ever, at full prices; prime dairy cows and springers are also eagerly inquired after, and it appears that milch cattle have been sought in some places for the other side of the Channel. In the London cattle market, the supply of sheep, and also other descriptions sold steadily, at full rates, and the same may be said with regard to Glasgow, where prices were likewise maintained for all kinds, with the exception of middling and inferior qualities, which were reduced in value and became difficult to sell. At our Smithfield market, on same day, the supply was not quite so large as that of the previous Monday, and prices were unaltered; but sheep, with the exception of prime wedders, gave way from 2s to 3s a head; beef, 50s to 63s per cwt. in sink; mutton, 6d to 7d; wedders, 7¼d to 7¾d per lb.; veal, 5¼d to 7d per lb.; pigs, 56s to 60s per 112lbs. The exports from the North Wall for the week ended on Wednesday evening comprised 3,826 head cattle, 2,870 sheep, 353 lambs, 923 pigs, and 31 calves.

Grain—In the English corn markets held during the week, it has been necessary, generally, for sellers to further reduce rates, in order to do business; and where they have declined to make concessions no transactions of any consequence may be said to have resulted. Trade, on the whole, has been rather inactive, the downward tendency in prices continuing to prevail. At London, on Wednesday, the public day Monday were sought to be maintained, and the market closed without any decline taking place; but, notwithstanding this circumstance, there was a reduction of 2s at Manchester, on yesterday, per quarter in old English wheat, and of 3d to 3d per 70lbs., or 8d to 1s per barrel in foreign, and other articles were likewise cheaper. It is observed that several of the samples of new English wheat shown at market have been rather inferior, and the quality not so good as last year's crop, and it is supposed that a large quantity of old will be required by millers, both here and in England, from the softness of the new grain. The latest accounts from the Continental markets also advise prices for wheat and flour to be further declining, and at Paris little business has been passing in wheat, from millers not working their mills full time, in consequence of not being able to make a profit under present circumstances. The report from Mark-lane to-day shows very little improvement in business, except in oats, which sell freely at the full rates, and there appears to be a disinclination on the part of the holders of grain to give way any further in regard to prices of other articles. The following are the London prices of floating cargoes, calling for orders for port of call, which, of course, include cost, freight, and insurance to ports of destination, viz :—

Wheat—Berdianski, 54s to 55s; Marianople, 54s to 55s; Taganrog, 52s 6d to 53s; Odessa Ghirka, new, 52s; old, 49s per 492lbs. Sandomirka, 55s to 56s; Polish Odessa, 50s to 52s per 480lbs. Galatz, 50s to 51s; Ibrails, 46s to 47s; Egyptian Salad, 44s to 45s; Bahska, 41s to 42s.

Indian Corn—Galatz, 33s 6d to 34s; Ibrails, 32s to 33s; and Foxanian, 33s to 33s 6d per 480lbs.

Barley—Odessa, 29s to 30s; Danubian, 29s to 30s; and Taganrog, 20s to 30s per 400lbs.

Beans—Egyptian, 34s per quarter.

Rye—Danubian, 32s 6d to 33s; Odessa, 31s to 32s 6d.

Oats—Odessa, 20s 6d to 21s; and Taganrog, 20s 6d to 21s.

At our Corn Exchange to-day the rather heavy rain had not the effect of causing millers to purchase wheat to any large extent, and the demand for that article was therefore quiet, but prices were unaltered. There was an increased supply of new grain of all kinds; but the purchases, on the whole, were not of an extensive character. The following quotations have reference mostly to new grain, the stock of old being rather small:—White wheat, 28s. to 35s.; red do., 28s. to 33s.; barley, 15s. to 20s.; bere, 13s. to 14s. 6d.; oats, 13s. to 15s.; beans, 28s. to 32s.; bakers' flour, 19s. to 21s.; Indian corn, 33s. 6d. to 35s.

The foreign arrivals at our port since Monday comprise 1,400 qrs. of linseed, 2,350 qrs. of Indian corn, and 2,300 qrs. of wheat.

During this week two vessels of wheat have sailed from ports of call for Waterford, one for New Ross, and one for Limerick.

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

Provisions—Spitalfields—Our bacon market was rather poorly attended, on account of the harvest, while buyers stood off, the London market being 2s lower, and therefore dull at former quotations. Old bacon, 66s to 71s; new, 72s to 75s; short hams, 60s to 66s; long hams, 78s to 84s; cheeks, 44s to 46s; American bacon, 60s to 62s per cwt.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market—Bacon, new, 72s to 76s; old, 67s to 70s; hams, 62s to 66s; old, 60s to 62s. Cheeks, 00s to 00s 0d per cwt. Oats 15s to 16s per barrel. Cool butter, 11d to 1s per lb. Firkins, 104s to 102s 6d per cwt. Poultry—Chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d. Rabbits 1s to 1s 4d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green—Eggs, hen, 6s to 6s 6d per 124 (wholesale); hen, 7s 0d to 7s 4d per ditto (retail). Cool butter, 9d to 12d per lb. Firkins, 84s to 100s per cwt.

Butter Crane, Thomas-street, Sept. 13.—Firkin butter, first quality, 102s per cwt.; second, 96s; third, 90s. Cool butter, 9½d to 1d per lb.

Smithfield Cattle Market, Thursday—The supply of stock was much smaller than on this day-week; the demand was brisk, without any advance on the prices of last Thursday. A general clearance was effected. Beef, 53s to 65s per cwt.; middling, 45s, and upwards; mutton, 6½d to 7½d per lb.; veal, 5d to 7½d. Lambs out of season.

Herrings—Fresh, 4s per 100.

Oysters—2s 6d to 3s per hundred.

Hay and Straw—Hay market very large, with prices at from 2s 6d, to 3s 8d per cwt; new straw, 1s 8d to 2s 6d per ditto.

Potatoes—For feeding, 14d to 15d per cwt; export, 3s 6d; for table, 3s 9d to 5s per do.

Meadow—First quality, 84s; second ditto, 77d; third ditto, 7d per 4lbs.

Coals—House, 16s 6d to 18s 6d per ton ex ship.

Whitehaven Colliery Office—Price of Whitehaven coal, week ending Thursday, 13th September, 16s 6d per ton. At Dublin, we have twelve Whitehaven vessels.

Wool—A few small parcels have been changing hands at 25s 8d to 26s 6d, even 27s for picked; skin, combing, 21s; pulling, 13s.

We sold about 30,000 stones of wool by auction to-day at 25s 3d for ewes and wethers, 26s for mixed parcels and 26s 6d for all hogs. The tone of the trade is much improved.—Gaily, Sons, and Parker.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

The weather since yesterday has been very wet and stormy. There was an increased supply of all kinds of new grain at market to-day, the quality and condition very various. Everything was taken off at about the currencies below, however, represent rather the special and temporary wants of individuals than the general feeling of the trade. Old grain is now in so small a compass that our quotations have only reference to new.

	s. d.		s. d.
New wheat	28s 0d to 35s 0d	Rapeseed	29s 0d to 32s 0d
Barley	15s 0d to 20s 0d	Bakers' flour	19s 0d to 21s 0d
Bere	13s 0d to 14s 6d	Indian corn, per 480 lbs.	33s 6d to 35s 0d
Oats, new	13s 0d to 15s 0d		
Oatmeal	17s 0d to 18s 0d		

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 14.

		From—				Averages.	
		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
895	Wheat, per barrel	20 stone..	11 6	to	36 0	33 3	
140	Oats do.	14 stone..	13 0	to	19 0	16 0	
131	Bere do.	16 stone..	13 0	to	14 3	14 0	
526	Barley do.	16 stone..	14 0	to	18 0	16 5	
1	Beans do.	16 stone..	20 1	to	20 1	20 1	
279	Oatmeal cwt	8 stone..	16 0	to	18 3	17 3	

LONDON CORN MARKET, SEPT. 14.—Supplies moderate. A good attendance of millers at market, and lower qualities of foreign wheat sell at a slight improvement. Fine lots are slow at late rates. Barley unaltered in value. Oats—Free sale at full prices. Flour—Little doing, and unaltered in price.

(Usborne's Report.)—Rain last night, and fine this morning. Wheat—English and foreign done more heavily. Floating cargoes again freely dealt in since our last prices. Barley—In the market on Monday and Tuesday, Indian corn shade slacker. Barley shows but little life. Rye asked for. Peas and beans slow sale. Oats as on Monday.

LONDON PRODUCE, SEPT. 14.—Sugar continues in good demand, and sales going on at steady rates. Coffee—So far sales have gone at full rates. Tea inactive. Rice—Of 1,200 bags Bengal, only 166 sold at 12s 6d, for old good middling white. Saltpetre—100 bags Bombay, 67s to 67 per cent, sold at 37s 6d and 37s 9d respectively; 600 bags Bengal, 11¾ per cwt. sold at 39s. Tallow quiet; 52s spot, 52s 6d last three months, 53s 3d spring.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, SEPT. 14.—A good attendance here, and more doing in wheat at the extreme rates of Friday last, but no business, as advance has been paid. Flour quiet, but held firmly. Indian corn a shade better in price, but only a retail sale. No change in other articles.—Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's report.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 14.—Sugar—Since our last report for good selling qualities, which, however, are comparatively scarce, and holders having gained considerable firmness, the business has been only to a limited extent, at an advance of 3d to 6d per cwt., grocery kinds especially; refined goods without any material change in value. Rum—There has been a continued good inquiry, and prices must be quoted at 1s dearer; the sales are 100 puncheons Demerara, at 2s 9d for ordinary, up to 3s 2d for good marks. Tea—Little done during the week, and no change in prices worthy of notice. Tallow had a full demand, and last week's prices readily obtained. Saltpetre dull; market limited to 100 bags; Calcutta 4½ per cent., 43s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 14.—Market quiet. Sugar—Only a few Antiguas sold at 43s. to 49s. Coffee firm, 65s. 6d. to 72s. for good: ordinary to low middling, 78s. to 103s. For middling fine saltpetre, 4½ per cent. refraction, 43s. 3d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPTEMBER 14.—Sales of the week, 116,220 bales, including 24,720 on speculation, and 14,290 for export. Quotations of fair upland, 4½; and Mobile ¼ above last week. Stock, 941,000: imports, 2,050; of the week, 12,942.

MANCHESTER TRADE.—The buoyancy apparent on Tuesday last has almost for the present subsided. The Indian news has made producers of goods, &c., for the present more anxious to sell. With this exception market is tolerably firm.

WAKEFIELD CORN.—Fair show of wheat; fine old meets a steady sale, and the rates of last week are fully maintained; new wheat is of very various quality, and prices range from 50s. to 60s. per quarter; new barley fetches from 40s. to 44s.; beans no change; oats shelling rather cheaper.

GLASGOW IRON REPORT, SEPT. 14.—No. 1, 50s to 50s 5d; mixed numbers, warrants, 50s 9d to 51s; No. 3, 49s 6d to 49s 9d. Market quiet.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 14.—Firsts, 104s; seconds, 101s; thirds, 98s; fourths, 88s; fifths, 76s; sixths, 64s. 2,600 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 14.—White wheat, 25sto 29s 6d; red wheat, 23s to 27s; oats, 12s to 16s.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

To-day's market was but moderately supplied with beasts, and nearly all breeds sold steadily at fully Monday's quotations. The trade for sheep was dull at barely previous rates, and lambs realised firm at extreme rates. The best old downs commanded quite 6s 6d. The few lambs on offer changed hands steadily at full currencies. In the supply of which was only moderate, were in good request, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs. Pigs were very firm, but scarcer. There was rather more inquiry for milch cows, a few sold to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality do, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime scots, &c., 4s 10d to 5s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; second quality do, 4s 10d to 5s 8d; prime wooled sheep, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; prime Southdown do, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; prime small do, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large lean, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 5s 2d; lambs, 6s to 6s; suckling calves, 20s to 22s, and quarter-old store pigs, 22s to 30s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply	Beasts, 1,900; cows, 156; sheep and lambs, 3,360; calves, 120.	Foreign	Beasts 530; sheep and lambs, 1,000; calves, 212.

GENERAL AVERAGES OF GRAIN made up to Saturday last :—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Last week	62s 10d	35s 2d	27s 2d	39s 4d	43s 5d	41s 4d
Six weeks	60s 5d	35s 10d	27s 3d	42s 0d	47s 6d	42s 3d
Duties	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d
Qrs. sold	65,117	979	3,240	286	1,978	688

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN,
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers are posted at the G.P.O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates :—

America (New York) [Q]	.. Ten a.m., Sept. 16.
West Indies and Pacific [Q]	.. One p.m., Sept. 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	.. One p.m., Sept. 16.
India (Bombay) via Marseilles	.. Six p.m., Sept. 17.
America (New York) [S]	.. One p.m., Sept. 18.
India, Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c., [S]	.. One p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	.. Six p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	.. Six p.m., Sept. 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	.. Ten a.m., Sept. 21.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	.. Ten a.m., Sept. 23.
West Coast of Africa [Q]	.. Six p.m., Sept. 24.
America (New York) [S]	.. Ten a.m., Sept. 25.
America (New York) A	.. One p.m., Sept. 25.
India, (Calcutta) China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	.. Six p.m., Sept. 25.
India (Bombay) Spain and Portugal [S]	.. One p.m., Sept. 26.
Constantinople	.. Six p.m., Sept. 27.
America (Quebec) [D]	.. Ten a.m., Sept. 28.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	.. Ten a.m. Sept. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 9 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, Ionian Islands, West Indies, and the Foreign ports touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL.—ITALIAN OPERA, EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. This evening.—"NORMA."

ROTUNDA ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Buckley's Serenaders.—Every Evening at Eight o'clock.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

LEINSTER INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Sundays and Mondays to the public; reserved for the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday

CATTLE EXPORTS FROM BELFAST.—The exports of cattle from this port at present are so large that some of the steamers have not accommodation for the numbers intended for shipment on particular evenings, and it is necessary to leave a portion behind until the succeeding trip. The majority of the beasts, which are generally either half-fattened dry cows or lean young heifers and bullocks, are conveyed to Morecambe, Fleetwood, and Whitehaven.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE WEATHER AND THE STEAMERS IN BELFAST.—Wednesday night the wind kept blowing freshly from the south-west, so that several of the steamers from the other side of the Channel were somewhat later than usual in arriving here yesterday morning. The wind continued to blow from the same quarter all day yesterday (Thursday), varying occasionally to the south, and in the evening it increased to a strong breeze. The steamers, with one exception, left our quays at their advertised hours. Owing to the large number of cattle—upwards of 400 head—entered for shipment by the Lyra to Morecambe, the agents very judiciously postponed her sailing till this (Friday) morning.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN KERRY.—We observe that the trees are already tinted with autumnal hues, and many species have commenced to shed their leaves. We may add, as a proof and sign of the extraordinary seasons of this year, that at the same time the hay is still in many places uncut, and the corn unripe. The most gloomy accounts are given of the state of the potato crop in the neighbourhood of this town. Farmers, whose potatoes a fortnight ago, were excellent in quality, complain that at the present moment the half of them are black, and soon they expect all to be gone. They are, therefore, endeavouring to make what use they can of them while they remain, and give them with lavish hand to feed their pigs and other stock.—*Kerry Post.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWN OF STRABANE.—We are gratified to find that among the towns of Ulster, Strabane has not fallen behind in the march of improvement. Within the last ten years several substantial houses have replaced old and small ones, thus giving to the streets in which these structures have been built a pleasing and cheerful aspect, and increasing very materially the comfort and convenience of those who reside in the new habitations. Among the foremost in effecting this change for the better may be mentioned Mr. Richard Gwyne, whose residence is in the Main-street, opposite Castle-street, and the entrance to it below Mr. Simm's hotel. This street, and the corner of what is called Donegall-street, have lately been greatly improved by Mr. William Wright, merchant, who erected a large and commodious house at the corner, the first floor of which forms a first-rate place of business, and who has rebuilt in an improved style the small rickety tenements adjoining it in Castle-street. But the chief and principal improvement has been effected by that enterprising merchant, Mr. Samuel Donnell, who has completed a very handsome row of houses in Market-street, where a few years since were to be seen nothing but miserable-looking hovels; and now the Ulster Banking Company, who have lately purchased from him the old Post-office, and the house adjoining it, where they intend immediately to erect an elegant structure, and will, in the meantime, commence business in one of Mr. Donnell's new houses adjoining it, on the first of October next. This projected building, when erected, situated as it will be in one of the most eligible localities in the town, adjoining the grain and butter markets, and on the direct route to the railway station, will be very ornamental, and much improve the appearance of this part of the town. The opening of the railway from Derry to Strabane gave a decided impetus to the trade of the latter town, and as a necessary consequence, it will be considerably increased by the opening up of the navigation of the canal and the river Foyle to Derry, and placing upon it a steamer for the conveyance of goods and passengers. The arrangements for this are now completed; and here it is only fair to mention that Mr. Samuel Donnell was the originator of this project also. At almost every annual dinner of the Strabane Farming Society, for a number of years past, he was in the habit of setting forth the great advantages tha would accrue to the town of Strabane by improving th navigation of the canal and river. His efforts to act complish this, however, must have been unavailing, had it not been that Mr. Stacke's interest in the matter by the lord of the soil, the most noble the Marquis of Abercorn, who, when apprised of it by his energetic and intelligent agents, Major Humphreys and his son, T. W. D. Humphreys, Esq., at once not only gave his approval of the undertaking, but took a substantial interest in it, regarding it as calculated to confer signal benefit on the town of Strabane. Such conduct speaks more forcibly than words for the patriotism of his lordship, who is, happily, the landlord of as thriving and industrious a tenantry as are to be found in Ulster.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

NEWTOWNARDS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On Thursday, the fifth annual show of plants, flowers, fruits, &c., in connection with the Newtownards Horticultural Society, was held in a very large and handsome tent erected on the grounds of Messrs. Dickson, nurserymen, &c., adjoining the railway terminus, Newtownards. Although no rain fell during the day, the weather was not favourable for the occasion, the wind being very high. The show, however, was very large, all the space not taken up with the collection of specimens for exhibition being crowded throughout the day with fashionable visiters. It has afforded us much pleasure to notice from time to time the progress and improvement of the Newtownards Horticultural Society, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is now the most flourishing one in the North of Ireland. There were upwards of 1,000 entries at yesterday's show, being an increase of 300 on last year. The specimens were tastefully laid out on three lines of tables, in the centre of which were erected several beautiful horticultural devices. There was an excellent show of dahlias, whether as regards quality and beauty, or the number of specimens exhibited. The special prize, a piece of plate value three guineas, for the best 24 specimens exhibited at the show, dissimilar blooms, was awarded to Mr. James A. Richardson, Lambeg. There was also a beautiful display of hollyhocks and phloxes. The fuchsias exhibited were exceedingly large in size and number, and their gracefully drooping appearance, united with the beautiful combinations of colours in their petals, attracted the admiration of all. The society's prize for the best collection of fruit was given to Lord Londonderry. The exhibition of agricultural produce was the best we have ever seen at any show of the kind in the North of Ireland. If the specimens shown be taken as a true index of the crops from which they were taken, the farmers of Ards have no reason to complain of excessive moisture. The samples of potatoes, wheat, corn, beans, and barley were of the best description, and the beets of flax could not be surpassed. The principal exhibitors of cereals were the Marquis of Londonderry, Mr. Clelland, of Reubane; Mr. James Keown, and Mr. William Carson, of Beecha. The vegetable productions were really splendid. The Swedish and globe turnips were remarkable for their extraordinary size. The collection of potatoes was large and fine. The specimens were the best we ever before saw, some of the potatoes being as large as ordinary turnips, and as sound and as healthy as it was possible for them to be. We examined them particularly, and could not discover the slightest symptom of the disease which is said to have made progress in different parts of the country.—Abridged from the *Belfast Mercury.*

FEMALE PREACHING IN INNISHOWEN.—We learn from a correspondent that Miss Kenney, of Fintona is at present engaged on an evangelistic mission in the neighbourhood of Culdaff, addressing crowded meetings almost every night, with the happiest results in the conversion of many souls.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

THE CHILD MURDER AT ROAD.—There is now very reason to believe that Mr. Slack's investigation of this case will be complete, if not satisfactory. In accordance with the very proper request of Mr. Kent's solicitor, the authority under which Mr. Slack is making an inquiry has at length transpired. Mr. Kent on Tuesday received a letter from Mr. Waddington, the Under Secretary of State, in which that gentleman states that Mr. Slack's proceedings, although taken at the instance of the local magistrates, have the sanction of the Home Office. On receiving this Mr. Dunn, Mr. Kent's solicitor, wrote to Mr. Slack:—"I have Mr. Kent's instructions to say that if you should desire to put any questions to him or to Mrs. Kent, or to any members of his family or household, he will be prepared to receive you at Road." It is therefore likely that Mr. Slack will attend Mr. Kent at his residence.

HOLIDAYS IN THE JUDICIAL COURTS OF BENGAL.—The decision of Government on the subject of native holidays in the judicial courts of Bengal have been published. Henceforth a long vacation of one month is to be allowed at the Doorgah Poojah, the four holidays of New Year's Day, Good Friday, Queen's birthday, and Christmas Day, and other fifteen days, which may be taken either altogether or on "any recognised holiday of the religion to which the applicant may belong." Days of the courts will be closed only during the long vacation of the English holidays.

MR. S. J. LESLIE AND THE SUPREME COURT ATTORNEYS.—The attorneys of the Supreme Court at Calcutta held a meeting on the 26th July, to take into consideration the conduct of one of their number—Mr. S. J. Leslie. It seems that in a trial before the Supreme Court, Mr. Leslie was examined as a witness, and that in answer to Sir Barnes Peacock he said that "he considered it consistent to go with a person, as he did, to the Supreme Court to hear anything which might hereafter be concealed, to hear anything which might hereafter be concealed, to hear anything which might hereafter be concealed,

MR. EDWIN JAMES IN SEARCH OF GARIBALDI.

At last we are taking our revenge on the French. They have been so often before us, that it is time we should make an effort to outstrip them now and then, and we are glad to say that our attempts are not unsuccessful. A good deal of incredulity was manifested by the Paris journals a week or two since, when we were obliged to state that Mr. Edwin James did not go out to Garibaldi in a diplomatic capacity. It was all very well, they said, for us to joke about it, but they had seen Mr. Edwin James, and a diplomatic mission of some kind or another he had, no matter what we might say to the contrary. Was he not a Councillor of the Queen, the Recorder of Brighton, and the orator most listened to at the Bar in the House of Commons? Had he not said that he had been talking to Lord Palmerston, and was he not going to talk to Garibaldi? What could all this mean but a mission, and, of course, a diplomatic one? Well, we now begin to think that Mr. James must have a mission, but not precisely of the kind our Parisian commission, but not precisely of the kind our Parisian contemporaries allege. M. Alexandre Dumas has gone to temporaries allege. M. Alexandre Dumas has gone to countryman, the progress of the Italian liberator. What, countryman, the progress of the Italian liberator. What, then, is the constitutional desire to be before the French everywhere, we have been painfully anxious to anticipate the literary glory which might be expected to result to them from the effusions of their countrymaster and have sent out the great James as a rival to the great Alexandre! We might have selected other representatives of English literature. There are gentlemen among us whose fame is, for the moment at least, more prominently before the world than that of the Marylebone representative counsel, but good reasons seem to have given for not despatching any of them. Dumas is on the watch, and if Mr. Thackeray, or Mr. Dickens, or Mr. Russell had begun to pack up for the journey, the astute Alexandre would have heard of it and been before him. We rather flatter ourselves on our cleverness in selecting Mr. James. The French suspected nothing. Clever as they are, the worst deception might be thrown off the scent by the accomplished lawyer's avowal of a diplomatic errand. They knew him only as the great advocate and member of Parliament; they were ignorant of his literary fame, they had not read his "Philip Augustus," his "Darnley," his "Ilugueuot," his "Arran Neil," or any of his hundred works of fiction, though many of them relate to the history of their own country. They innocently swallowed all our representative told them of his diplomatic business; they thought he was going to negociate when he was really going to describe. Thus by a clever and successful stratagem the English Dumas reached Garibaldi before the French Dumas, and ere Alexandre has put pen to paper we have the pride and pleasure of perusing in print the first chapter of Edwin.

In this we are at first struck with a slight variation in style from his former works. He adopts the first person singular instead of the literary "we;" but he is consistent in again bringing forward real personages, and following history with as much fidelity as may be compatible with the interest necessary to sustain the story. In his former works he was accustomed at the outset to introduce us to a gorgeous southern autumnal sunset, with two cavaliers descending a hill whose conversation at once insensibly imbued us with the epithets and manners of the time. In the opening chapter on the present occasion, for the "Claude-like" effects wrought by the departing god of day are substituted "with the grey twilight of a September morning," while for the two conventional cavaliers a larger party is made to do duty, consisting of "the Honourable Evelyn Ashley, Captain Godman, 5th Dragoon Guards; Mr. Adam Smith, and myself." Thus, instead of the ordinary cavaliers, we have one gentleman certainly of that equestrian order for whom the Irish Parliament was extended; another equestrian by profession; the third, in the absence of further information, we must presume to be the author of the "Wealth of Nations," doubtless imitating Mr. James, and endeavouring to get before M. Michel Chevalier for some new hints on political economy; and the fourth the great author himself.

In such good company, and the grey twilight of a September morning, we start out of the harbour of Naples in search of Garibaldi. We are not given a description of the bay, but with the constant desire of our author to combine as much instruction as possible with pleasure, we are told that the Authion, the ship conveying the distinguished party, was "so named from the place where one of their great battles had been gained." Salerno is promptly reached, and then come some fine bits about the sultry sun and its fiercest rays and the thick sea mist. The population, 20,000 (again instruction), were about, great excitement prevailed, and then approaching the "Duke of Calabria, the genius the author warms into the highest point of felicity. "Italian beauty, didst thou not inspire a Raphael?" says Byron. With more recent information than Byron we can ask, "Italian beauty, didst thou not inspire a James?" who, however, we hope will not, like Raphael, "die in her embrace." More that that, we can answer the question in the affirmative; for to but one inspired could it tell us, as our James does, of the appearance of the ladies? "Every window," he says, "was thronged; the dark eyes of the South Italian beauty flashed from every casement, and fair hands waved their fans most excitingly."

Thus evidently "dazzled and drunk with beauty," our author could scarcely be expected at once to approach the comparatively cold atmosphere of politics; but he does so, and by a Socratic process he thus ingeniously brings the cause of all the excitement before us. "But who had arrived? Was Garibaldi here? Had the man whose name is now on every lip reached Salerno? Was he within an hour by the railway of the doomed city? Where was his army? Where the 17,000 Bavarian troops?" &c., &c. Tiburina could not have brough t in the scene more artistically, and as for what follows we must refer to the gifted author himself, every one of whose sentences we religiously repudiate. He met the great leader in a small bedroom. After "Mr. Ashley and I were announced, he remained in the same attitude for a few minutes, but was evidently though'ful." (Italians in their thoughtful moments are accustomed, as we ought to be aware, to move about like harlequins). "Combing his long thin hair at the glass stood the greatest patriot since Washington, evidently losing none of his heroic proportions from the valet-like position from which the public were regarded him. These scenes can only be described by one man, and he has described them. Garibaldi spoke upon various subjects, but in describing the conversation our author unwittingly betrays the diplomatist. He spoke, he says, "in terms which I need not repeat of the policy of the Emperor." The mere author would have given us all the terms he could recollect; but the great politician with a mission knew he had been ambassador, though he is not, observes a diplomatic reticence which it is impossible to esteem too highly. Again, in moralising upon the effects of Bourbon misrule, another of the important functions of this Asmirable Crichton breaks out. He dwells on "the despotism which had crowded the horrible prisons with untried victims." Here the loathsome dungeons, the terrible sentences, and the inhabits of the great jurist, of 30 the Recorder of Brighton, of the possible pulsue judge are manifested. The victims were untried. What would have been their felicity had they been arraigned at the Old Baily, and defended by Edwin James, low besides Edwin James can say. The persons at present more to be pities than even the victims of Neapolitan oppression are the Romans, *pro tempore*. They are antiquity, and men of market destroyed, their mission forestalled. No description of which they are masters will be read after the brilliant essays, of which the first is now before us. Let them return from Italy, and give the thing up. They might as well write another "Waverley" or another "Hamlet." If, in the depths of their surprise and dejection, they can open to any Italian a way of consolation, we can only suggest that they should turn their steps towards this country, and write a series of sketches of the English Bar. They would be at no loss for a subject to begin with.—*Globe.*

PATRONAGE ORDER OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

In a thoroughly good spirit the *Times* commends the general order issued by Sir Hugh Rose, declaratory of his intentions with respect to the distribution of the patronage in the gift of the Commander-in-Chief. But we cannot help thinking that our contemporary somewhat over-rates the importance of that order. There is nothing upon which the welfare of our Indian empire more depends than upon the practical appreciation of the *detur digniori* principle by those who hold in their hands the power of selecting from among the officers of the army the men who are to hold the numerous "staff appointments" which make the Indian service the best service in the world. The importance of this just distribution of patronage every year increases, as the area over which the system of administration known as the "non-regulation system" is extended. The number of military administrators—or rather of military officers now employed in the civil administration of the country—far exceeds that attained at any former period of our history. And if selection for these numerous important offices were any part of the privileges and responsibilities of the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Forces in India, nothing could well exceed the importance of such a declaratory order as that recently issued by Sir Hugh Rose, except its practical interpretation in the most conscientious spirit, and with the most uncompromising honesty of performance. The *Times* appears to assume that such is the case. It is, in truth," says our contemporary, "hardly possible to exaggerate its importance, or the difficulty of carrying it out consistently. In a country where regimental duties are peculiarly irksome, and staff appointments of one kind or another are the great road to civil as well as military distinction, there will be a perfect plague of applicants." But the fact is, that the patronage of the Commander-in-Chief is purely military—it might almost be said regimental—patronage. It is the Governor-General, not the Commander-in-Chief, who administers the patronage of India. It is upon the will of the Civil Viceroy, not of the Military Chief, that the efficiency of the administration depends. So far as the details of purely military organisation are concerned, the voice of the Commander-in-Chief is, of course, potential. But when an officer seeks to escape from the irksomeness of regimental duties, he does not look towards the saving hand of the Commander-in-Chief, but towards that of the Governor-General. The Commander-in-Chief may give him a brigade-majorship, or—if he be in the Ordnance branch of the service—a troop of horse artillery; but he cannot confer on him a single appointment connected with the civil or political administration of the country. The patronage of the Commander-in-Chief, even in respect of the military departments, is much less important than might be supposed; and there have been cases out of which sharp contentions have arisen between the civil governor and the military chief, to be decided eventually, by higher authority, in favour of the former.

It need not be said that nothing we have here advanced can be considered to detract from the merit of Sir Hugh Rose's order. That distinguished soldier is doing the best he can, according to the opportunities, and we may perhaps regret that they are not greater. But, in truth, we must admit that, in past years, the patronage, both civil and military, of our great Anglo Indian empire, has, take it for all in all, been very fairly administered. There is no Commander-in-Chief during the last half-century who would not have claimed, and justly claimed, considerable violation of his conscience, the credit of having distributed his patronage on the principles enunciated, and very much in the manner described, by Sir H. Rose. And that the far more important patronage of the Governor-General has been administered generally with a view to the efficiency of the public service we have the best practical proof in the fact, that it has become almost a proverb that in the old Company's service "the best men came to the front." If the future do not fall short of the past, we shall be abundantly content. But perfectly content as we are to apply to ourselves the sarcasms which Lord Palmerston has levelled against the "peculiar ruras of thought" acquired by those who have resided in India or devoted their lives to the study of Indian questions—such peculiarity consisting for the most part of some knowledge of the subject amidst the general ignorance of the community—we do not hesitate to express the anxiety which we feel, lest, under the new system, that proverb should pass into a tradition. The best men in the Company's service came to the front, because it was the Company's service. They were not middle-class men, sent out by a middle-class Government; the Governor-General had no private intcrest in one man more than in another; the candidates for office were seldom recommended to him by influential statesmen at home, and if they were, the recommendations were seldom of a kind that he "dare not disobey." Whether any formula for ascertaining the same "fair field and no favour" for all the officers of her Majesty's Indian forces remains to be seen. We do not now purpose to speculate upon the subject. All that we desire to say in this p ace is, that the civil and military patronage of our Indian empire has, for many years past, been administered as we believe no patronage so extensive and so important has been administered in any part of the world; and that, therefore, whilst we give full credit to the pledges of of men in authority, who in the present day promise to support only the claims of merit, we cannot suffer the commendations fairly their due to be enhanced by any depreciatory reference to the principles or practice of their predecessors.—*Homeward Mail.*

JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE ON THE DUBLIN TOWN COUNCIL MODEL.

It is a very general and steadily growing opinion among the respectable citizens of Dublin that the Town Council is a public nuisance, which is daily becoming more offensive and mischievous, and which ought to be forthwith abolished. This sentiment is not entertained by persons of all creeds, political and religious, and its practical results are visible in the withdrawal of respectable men of opposite party connexions from a participation in the government of the city, which they originally accepted with pride as an honourable evidence of the confidence reposed in them by their fellow-citizens. Messrs. Alexander Mounsell and Mr. Francis Codd may be referred to as types of the two classes to which we refer, and the retirement of such gentlemen has a twofold operation, as an example and as a caution. Men whose habits and dispositions unfit them for the turmoil of public assemblies will be disposed to follow their lead. Men who would not have been willing to take a part in public business, alongside of competent and creditable colleagues, will shrink from adventuring into a field of rude strife without such support. We confess we look upon this turn of affairs, and the necessary consequences, with much regret. To us it has always seemed that as municipal institutions were the cradle of freedom, so they might still be maintained as one of its main bulwarks. Our corporations, in latter days, have been—and too often justly—charged with many sins both of omission and commission, but they have also, upon many notable occasions, been found to be strongholds of the constitution and rallying points where the independence of the country found able protectors. It would assuredly be no satisfaction to us to see town paid Castle-appointed commissioners administering the local government of Dublin, and shutting one of the main paths of advancement in social position now open to the honourable ambition of our merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen. Yet, this is the consummation towards which the majority of the Town Council is now surely and speedily driving. The vulgar insolence of one demagogue, and the imbecile pusillanimity of others, from whom we should have expected better things, have induced a crisis which, if it be not averted by a reflex operation of the sense of decency and respect for the forms of justice, can have no end no otherway than in a disruption of the Corporation, and the transfer of its powers to the Executive Government. The test will be applied on Monday next, when the Town Council are to meet for the purpose of electing a Lord Mayor for 1861, and when, so far as at present appears, a majority of councillors are prepared to vote that no man shall sit upon the municipal bench of justice who will not bind himself by a pledge to regulate his judicial decisions, not by his own conscience but by their will. It is utterly impossible that any honest man could look with other feelings than contempt and abhorrence upon a judge who would take such a pledge; and in the matter to which it would apply the functions of the Lord Mayor are strictly judicial. The disgust felt for the baseness of such individual would soon be extended to the institution; and an institution generally despised must soon cease to exist. The enormous taxing powers now possessed by the Corporation could not be left in the hands of a body into the membership of which every decent man would be ashamed to enter. We make these observations altogether irrespective of any individual candidate. We are, in fact, totally uninformed as to whether any one can be found capable of degrading himself by taking a pledge to prejudge a question of right upon which he may be called to deliver a solemn judgment. We hope there is no such man in the Town Council; but it is an unhappy fact that the contrary belief is maintained within that body, and that the pledge will actually be proposed on Monday. Upon its acceptance or rejection the fate of the Corporation, we again say, will depend; and, for the present, we find ourselves entirely at a loss to conjecture the motives which could induce the humblest individual in the city to accept the position of chief magistrate subjected to so revolting and degrading a condition.—*Evening Mail.*

LORD STANLEY, M.P., ON AGRICULTURE.

At a dinner of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society on Wednesday, Lord Stanley, in proposing the toast, "Prosperity to the Society," spoke as follows:—

I suppose most of you are aware that we (when I say "we," I mean the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society) are in the thirteenth year of our existence; and that the society originated in the combination of two—one a Manchester and the other a Liverpool association—which, separately, did not commend so much success, or so much support, as it was thought they could do when united. The first meeting of the united society, in 1847, was held at Manchester, in a yard somewhere near the Infirmary. I was in that yard on the second day, which would not have accommodated one-twentieth part of the spectators and stock which we have seen on the ground to-day. The space then occupied by the exhibition was half an acre; the space it occupies now is between ten and eleven acres. In that first year of our existence the amount of money taken at the exhibition was £140, and the subscription was 2,000 promises. This year the average receipts during the last two years have exceeded £700; and I am tol i that, judging by the result of this first day, they will not fall far short of £1,000 this year. (Cheers.) The return of to-day is £450. (Renewed cheers.) During the last two years (I do not know what it is on the present occasion the attendance at the exhibition has been computed as not less than 20,000. So far, gentlemen, there is nothing in our progress that is otherwise than altogether satisfactory. As to the number of members, it has not fallen off; but I do not find that it has increased in a corresponding degree; and the only one fact which I have to mention with regard to the society—and I mention it now because I know you like to have the whole truth told you—the only one fact which I could wish to see otherwise than it is, is that in proportion to the whole number of subscribers and those who attend these meetings, the number of working tenant farmers is not so great as I think it ought to be. Not considering the agricultural state of this county. Now, I suppose nobody who is interested in agricultural affairs can entertain a doubt as to the value or as to the utility of associations of this kind. (Hear, hear.) Farmers and landholders, by the nature of their occupations, live comparatively isolated and separate. They are not packed together like the inhabitants of towns; and any occasion which brings them together once a year is to them a pleasure, and I think to society in general an advantage. But, besides that, there is another advantage in these meetings of which I think we are all aware. If a man lives altogether at home he is apt to put a wrong construction upon that excellent old saying about there being "no place like home." He is apt to think there is no place like home, and that there is no farm like his—(laughter)—that there are no crops and cattle like his, and that he has not much to learn from his neighbours. Now, if any Lancashire man has an illusion like that, it is an illusion which a walk over this showyard is very likely to dispel—(cheers)—and if a man in Lancashire had had that illusion—and for my part I know very few Lancashire men who are otherwise—if he has his wits about him, he can hardly help getting hold of some ideas which are worth taking home and working out; he can hardly help going back and knowing more of his business than when he came. (Cheers.) And there is another use which these meetings answer. They create that without which I believe no trade, and no business, and no profession can be efficiently and satisfactorily carried on—they create that spirit of healthy emulation and rivalry and competition which is the very life and soul of business. (Cheers.) I suppose nobody who knows Lancashire will doubt that societies of this kind are doing a great deal of good in the localities in which they are established. There has been very much accomplished of late years in the way of agricultural improvement. One cannot go anywhere about England, or this country, without seeing fences straightened, fields thrown together, cottages improved, waste lands reclaimed, and cultivation creeping up the face of the hills; but, though there is a great deal done, some of us are apt to think that farmers were apt to be the old days before agricultural improvement was thought of. We have seen farms where all the fields were very small, and where all the fences were very big—(laughter)—occupying a considerable per centage of the soil, probably most of those crooked—where the drains were old and shallow, and far between, and where, as a consequence of that defective drainage, the most abundant crop was a crop of rushes. (Laughter.) That kind of farming has pretty nearly disappeared, and it is quite time it should. I do not say that we could not find two or three now; but certainly they are the exception to the rule. But whatever we have done we must not stand still. I do believe that in this and in the neighbouring county—on the area of this Lancashire and Yorkshire combined—you have a larger amount of wealth, and a larger amount of mechanical power, more industrial enterprise, and more human intelligence, than ever was in the old world or in the newer world-beyond the Atlantic with its boasted limits. (Cheers.) But, as we know, the greater part of that capital and the greater part of that energy and enterprise, are turned to manufacturing rather than to agricultural employment. If you speak of manufactures, there is no man all over the world who will not admit that Lancashire stands without a rival; but when we talk about agriculture (you see I don't mean to flatter you), although Lancashire holds a fair and satisfactory position amongst English counties, still it does not hold an equally pre-eminent and unrivalled position; but I, for one, shall not be satisfied until it does. (Cheers.) We live in times when farming is likely to go through a revolution greater than any which the world has hitherto seen. The old time-honoured implements with which men have tilled the soil and gathered in its produce since civilised society began are, one by one, being superseded in favour of new and modern inventions. The flail has pretty well given way to the threshing machine, and on level ground the reaping machine is beginning to supersede the sickle; and although hitherto mowing by the aid of horse power or steam have not made much of it—certainly they have not made it pay—still the difficulties in the way of that discovery are difficulties such as time and patience are very likely to get the better of; and I do not think it would be a very sanguine prophecy if one were to say that there are men now living who may see it as much a matter of course now to till our fields by steam power as it is a matter of course now to use steam power to take you from place to place. I do not know what may be the result of these changes to the farming interest. We cannot all of us afford costly machinery, or afford what is the most expensive of all things—to try new experiments; but there are some things which I believe every farmer can afford to do, and I am sure, whether he is a large or small farmer, and these are—straight fences, clean crops, thorough draining, and plenty of manure. And I take it, if a man has these four things upon his farm, he will be able, for the present at least, to hold his own against any competition, native or foreign, with which he is likely to have to struggle. (Cheers.)

THE QUEEN'S RETURN FROM SCOTLAND.

Her Majesty the Queen having determined to return direct from Balmoral to Osborne by the shortest railway route, the necessary arrangements have been completed with the various railway companies whose lines will be traversed by the royal party, for the performance of the journey from Aboyne to Edinburgh, on Saturday next, and from Edinburgh to Osborne during Monday night and Tuesday morning.

The route taken will be over the Deeside Railway from Aboyne to Aberdeen, whence the Scottish North-Eastern line will be traversed to the city of Perth, where the Scottish Central Railway commences, and runs for nearly its entire length, at which point the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway is entered upon—this line completing the journey to Waverley-bridge station, in the city of Edinburgh. From Waverley the royal party will travel over the North British Railway to St. Margaret's station, where her Majesty will alight, and proceed in one of her own carriages to Holyrood House, and immediately retire. They might have been willing to take a part in public business, alongside of competent and creditable colleagues, will shrink from adventuring into a field of rude strife without such support. We confess we look upon this turn of affairs, and the necessary consequences, with much regret. To us it has always seemed that as municipal institutions were the cradle of freedom, so they might still be maintained as one of its main bulwarks. Our corporations, in latter days, have been—and too often justly—charged with many sins both of omission and commission, but they have also, upon many notable occasions, been found to be strongholds of the constitution and rallying points where the independence of the country found able protectors. It would assuredly be no satisfaction to us to see town paid Castle-appointed commissioners administering the local government of Dublin, and shutting one of the main paths of advancement in social position now open to the honourable ambition of our merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen. Yet, this is the consummation towards which the majority of the Town Council is now surely and speedily driving. The vulgar insolence of one demagogue, and the imbecile pusillanimity of others, from whom we should have expected better things, have induced a crisis which, if it be not averted by a reflex operation of the sense of decency and respect for the forms of justice, can have no end no otherway than in a disruption of the Corporation, and the transfer of its powers to the Executive Government. The test will be applied on Monday next, when the Town Council are to meet for the purpose of electing a Lord Mayor for 1861, and when, so far as at present appears, a majority of councillors are prepared to vote that no man shall sit upon the municipal bench of justice who will not bind himself by a pledge to regulate his judicial decisions, not by his own conscience but by their will. It is utterly impossible that any honest man could look with other feelings than contempt and abhorrence upon a judge who would take such a pledge; and in the matter to which it would apply the functions of the Lord Mayor are strictly judicial. The disgust felt for the baseness of such individual would soon be extended to the institution; and an institution generally despised must soon cease to exist. The enormous taxing powers now possessed by the Corporation could not be left in the hands of a body into the membership of which every decent man would be ashamed to enter. We make these observations altogether irrespective of any individual candidate. We are, in fact, totally uninformed as to whether any one can be found capable of degrading himself by taking a pledge to prejudge a question of right upon which he may be called to deliver a solemn judgment. We hope there is no such man in the Town Council; but it is an unhappy fact that the contrary belief is maintained within that body, and that the pledge will actually be proposed on Monday. Upon its acceptance or rejection the fate of the Corporation, we again say, will depend; and, for the present, we find ourselves entirely at a loss to conjecture the motives which could induce the humblest individual in the city to accept the position of chief magistrate subjected to so revolting and degrading a condition.—*Evening Mail.*

LORD STANLEY, M.P., ON AGRICULTURE.

At a dinner of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society on Wednesday, Lord Stanley, in proposing the toast, "Prosperity to the Society," spoke as follows:—

I suppose most of you are aware that we (when I say "we," I mean the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society) are in the thirteenth year of our existence; and that the society originated in the combination of two—one a Manchester and the other a Liverpool association—which, separately, did not commend so much success, or so much support, as it was thought they could do when united. The first meeting of the united society, in 1847, was held at Manchester, in a yard somewhere near the Infirmary. I was in that yard on the second day, which would not have accommodated one-twentieth part of the spectators and stock which we have seen on the ground to-day. The space then occupied by the exhibition was half an acre; the space it occupies now is between ten and eleven acres. In that first year of our existence the amount of money taken at the exhibition was £140, and the subscription was 2,000 promises. This year the average receipts during the last two years have exceeded £700; and I am tol i that, judging by the result of this first day, they will not fall far short of £1,000 this year. (Cheers.) The return of to-day is £450. (Renewed cheers.) During the last two years (I do not know what it is on the present occasion the attendance at the exhibition has been computed as not less than 20,000. So far, gentlemen, there is nothing in our progress that is otherwise than altogether satisfactory. As to the number of members, it has not fallen off; but I do not find that it has increased in a corresponding degree; and the only one fact which I have to mention with regard to the society—and I mention it now because I know you like to have the whole truth told you—the only one fact which I could wish to see otherwise than it is, is that in proportion to the whole number of subscribers and those who attend these meetings, the number of working tenant farmers is not so great as I think it ought to be. Not considering the agricultural state of this county. Now, I suppose nobody who is interested in agricultural affairs can entertain a doubt as to the value or as to the utility of associations of this kind. (Hear, hear.) Farmers and landholders, by the nature of their occupations, live comparatively isolated and separate. They are not packed together like the inhabitants of towns; and any occasion which brings them together once a year is to them a pleasure, and I think to society in general an advantage. But, besides that, there is another advantage in these meetings of which I think we are all aware. If a man lives altogether at home he is apt to put a wrong construction upon that excellent old saying about there being "no place like home." He is apt to think there is no place like home, and that there is no farm like his—(laughter)—that there are no crops and cattle like his, and that he has not much to learn from his neighbours. Now, if any Lancashire man has an illusion like that, it is an illusion which a walk over this showyard is very likely to dispel—(cheers)—and if a man in Lancashire had had that illusion—and for my part I know very few Lancashire men who are otherwise—if he has his wits about him, he can hardly help getting hold of some ideas which are worth taking home and working out; he can hardly help going back and knowing more of his business than when he came. (Cheers.) And there is another use which these meetings answer. They create that without which I believe no trade, and no business, and no profession can be efficiently and satisfactorily carried on—they create that spirit of healthy emulation and rivalry and competition which is the very life and soul of business. (Cheers.) I suppose nobody who knows Lancashire will doubt that societies of this kind are doing a great deal of good in the localities in which they are established. There has been very much accomplished of late years in the way of agricultural improvement. One cannot go anywhere about England, or this country, without seeing fences straightened, fields thrown together, cottages improved, waste lands reclaimed, and cultivation creeping up the face of the hills; but, though there is a great deal done, some of us are apt to think that farmers were apt to be the old days before agricultural improvement was thought of. We have seen farms where all the fields were very small, and where all the fences were very big—(laughter)—occupying a considerable per centage of the soil, probably most of those crooked—where the drains were old and shallow, and far between, and where, as a consequence of that defective drainage, the most abundant crop was a crop of rushes. (Laughter.) That kind of farming has pretty nearly disappeared, and it is quite time it should. I do not say that we could not find two or three now; but certainly they are the exception to the rule. But whatever we have done we must not stand still. I do believe that in this and in the neighbouring county—on the area of this Lancashire and Yorkshire combined—you

GRAND CANAL—SUPPLY OF WATER TO THAT PART OF THE NAVIGATION CONNECTED WITH THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

REPORT PRESENTED BY THE COMPANY'S SECRETARY.

The directors having, by their order of the 12th August, 1859, directed that a return of the quantity of water brought down each level, daily, in the direction of Dublin, framed in full details, and on the best and most reliable data attainable under the circumstances, should be submitted for their information, I beg leave to present the following table, containing a list of the several springs or other sources by which the eastern end of the navigation is supplied, showing, in each case, the means adopted for ascertaining the quantities drawn daily from each source; being the result of experiments made under very careful and competent superintendence, during the time stated, and which interval formed a portion of one of the driest after seasons known to have occurred during a long series of years.

Supply of water to the canal from the several streams and sources tributary to the main line, in dry seasons of the year, as ascertained by registers of the depths of water passing over the several gauge boards, placed transversely on each of the several supply courses, of the respective lengths stated in the following return, in conformity with the experiments made during eight days, from Wednesday the 3rd, to Wednesday the 10th day of August, 1859, both days inclusive:—

	Gallons.
Total from all supplies east of the summit level ...	6,218,688
Summit level, calculated quantity brought down by the traffic daily	1,100,000
Total daily supply brought downwards to Dublin in dry seasons	7,318,688

The calculations set forth in the return, as the results from all supplies east of the summit level, are made from the well known practical formula for ascertaining the quantity discharged over an inch vertical section of a weir, as given in Gregory's "Mathematics for Practical Men," at pages 312 and 313 of the second edition, the data for cubic feet discharged in a minute being according to the experiments made in Scotland, as there stated. In reference to the quantity of water brought down daily, from the summit level of the canal, towards Dublin, I offer the following explanations, resting on facts which, as they are stated, are, I believe, beyond dispute, and capable of proof, and which, whether he is a large or small farmer, and these are—straight fences, clean crops, thorough draining, and plenty of manure. And I take it, if a man has these four things upon his farm, he will be able, for the present at least, to hold his own against any competition, native or foreign, with which he is likely to have to struggle. (Cheers.)

THE QUEEN'S RETURN FROM SCOTLAND.

Her Majesty the Queen having determined to return direct from Balmoral to Osborne by the shortest railway route, the necessary arrangements have been completed with the various railway companies whose lines will be traversed by the royal party, for the performance of the journey from Aboyne to Edinburgh, on Saturday next, and from Edinburgh to Osborne during Monday night and Tuesday morning.

The route taken will be over the Deeside Railway from Aboyne to Aberdeen, whence the Scottish North-Eastern line will be traversed to the city of Perth, where the Scottish Central Railway commences, and runs for nearly its entire length, at which point the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway is entered upon—this line completing the journey to Waverley-bridge station, in the city of Edinburgh. From Waverley the royal party will travel over the North British Railway to St. Margaret's station, where her Majesty will alight, and proceed in one of her own carriages to Holyrood House, and immediately retire. The royal party will travel over the North British Railway from St. Margaret's station to Slateford, where the territory of the Caledonian line, extending thenceforward to the border city of Carlisle, is entered upon. At Carlisle the London and North-Western line commences, and runs forward a distance of nearly 200 miles, to the Bushbury junction of the West Midland Railway, over which the royal train will pass on the low level station of the Great Western Railway at Wolverhampton, from which place to Basingstoke the narrow gauge line of the "Broad Gauge Company" will be traversed. From Basingstoke to Gosport her Majesty will, as usual, travel over the South-Western Railway.

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Probably two-thirds of the wheat crop of Great Britain lies south of the Trent; and of this but a small proportion is exposed to the weather. Throughout the island we have had some ten days of good weather, with little or no rain, and as much sunshine as is commonly seen in ten days of an English September. The reports from all parts of the country are of the most cheering description. Where the wheat crop is not yet ripe it is ripening with a rapidity much greater than would be expected by those who only consider that the power of the sun is already diminished, and the day shortened, below the limits of the usual harvest season, and that it has been waiting only for the drying and hardening of the grain—when a protracted period of growth, with abundance of moisture, has already filled the husk, and left nothing but the last process of ripening deficient—what is usually the work of a week has been performed together may accomplish itself in fewer and shorter days, with continuance of such a breeze of weather, in September. The wheat crop is undoubtedly injured, to some extent past remedy. On the cold clay soils, in some unfavourable situations, it is still so far from being ripe as to justify serious apprehensions as to its coming to maturity, and being housed without such a period of fine weather as we have no right to expect. Much of what has been housed has been so hastily and stacked without being thoroughly dried; and though, where the peculiar season we have had has happened to change for the final ripening just in time to prevent material damage, the grain may even turn out finer and heavier than usual, it is clear, from the reports already received, that such cases are exceptional. On the other hand, the deficiency in many districts in quantity will yield little short of an average crop, we cannot but look for a general, and in many districts a considerable, depreciation of the average quality.

These views are less hopeful than the tone of the many local statements on which they are founded. But men are hard, under suddenly improved circumstances, are as liable to dwell exclusively at the bright side of what they are about, as those condemned to inaction, and a gloomy outlook, are apt to over-indulge their fears. Dealers in corn, like all other dealers, and at times more than any other dealers, are compelled to act upon the most imperfect dative information, and upon an estimate rather than upon positive knowledge of what has resulted from changes of the season. Markets, also, are often affected by causes quite apart from calculations of the probable relation of supply to demand during the coming six or twelve months, and hence the downward tendency of prices cannot be taken as proof that the harvest of the year in general hope that we have seen the worst effects on our winter's food of the ungenial summer of 1860.—*Globe.*

A correspondent of the *Scotsman* writes thus of the general harvest prospects in Scotland:—

"The weather continues favourable for harvest operations. The temperature during the day has been high, and since Saturday accompanied with bright sunshine. The amount of radiation caused by the clear atmosphere has tended to reduce the temperature during the night to that usually experienced on yesterday morning hoar frost was generally observed. The frosty nights have caused some damage to the green corn and potato crop on moorish soils, particularly in upland districts. Reaping is now very general. In the earlier districts cutting of the cereals is well advanced. The leguminous crop is still growing—the stalks generally high and luxuriant. Our correspondent in Berwickshire says, 'It is said,' observes Mr. Longridge, 'that no 68-pounder in the service can now be fired with safety with a full charge of powder. Our powder in old days was slower of combustion than it now is. We must not ascribe, therefore, to there being more dishonest traders now than of yore the more frequent bursting of guns in the present day." Several best authorities add the fact—if it be one, for several days and referring to the year 1846, as the last year more likely to burst than a cannon that has been set aside unused for a few years after its manufacture. In the United States, guns of the same description, tried 30 days after casting, burst after about 80 rounds; one, if possible, 236 in such weak exceeding the intercourse of 1859 by 104 boats weekly. Now, it will not be denied that each boat passing in 1845 drew from the level precisely the same volume of water as was requisite for the passage of a boat in 1859, and it is be desired to know the excess of expenditure in 1845, owing to this extra number of 104 boats weekly, that figure, multiplied by 52,500, the average number of gallons calculated to be withdrawn by each lock filled and emptied, will give the excess, in 1845, for 104 boats, 5,980,000 gallons, which, doubled for the movement at the opposite extremity of the level, gives 11,960,000 gallons, and which divided be seven, gives the daily excess in 1845, over 1859, as 1,700,570 gallons; subtractantly, the quantity which the previous calculations allowed to be deficient of the six millions of gallons required daily at the Eleventh Lock, and which quantity, let it be distinctly remembered, that level is at the present day as capable of yielding as it was in 1845. I am not called on to deal, but it appears to me that the arrangements for this purpose, proposed by Mr. Hawksley, the Consulting Engineer of the Corporation, in his report, dated 10th November, 1859, fully recommend themselves on the ground both of simplicity and economy. After stating his opinion that "it will be more advisable to derive the supply of water from the canals than from any other of the sources suggested," he proceeds to recommend the formation of a reservoir, for the south side, adjacent to the Eleventh Lock, on the site which I have suggested as suitable for the purpose. Immediately below the reservoir he recommends that "filter beds should be constructed, for the purpose of rendering the water bright and sparkling, and free from impurities, as well as deleterious matters. These filter beds," he adds, "will operate on water, essentially colourless, and should, therefore, be constructed of sand and gravel only." The cost of these, and of the works for conveyance of the water to the Eleventh Lock, in Dublin, is estimates at £15,000, with the addition of a sum of £15,000 for connecting the proposed works with the existing mains, and establishing an edequate communication between the two sides of the river—invariably, in any case, the most difficult for the municipal body to pass by an authority so eminent and so reliable, or to adopt, in lieu of a project so simple and so economical, any of those complicated and costly schemes which have been so constantly submitted to the Corporation by their respective promoters. All which I submit as my report (revised to the present date).

(Signed) JOHN M'MULLEN, Secretary.
Grand Canal House, Dublin, 22nd August, 1860.

PREMONITORY PHENOMENA OF WEATHER.

The subjoined scientific paper has been published by authority in the *London Gazette*. It is understood to be from the pen of Rear-Admiral Fitzroy:—

"Familiar as the practical use of weather-glasses is, at sea as well as on land, only those who have long watched their indications and compared them carefully are really able to predict correctly. The mercurial glass (1) usually foretels less wind or rain, a falling barometer more rain or wind, or both; a high one fine weather, and a low the contrary. But, useful as these general conclusions are in most cases, they are sometimes erroneous, and then remarks may be rather hastily made, tending to lower the instrument's character.

"By attention to the following observations (the results of many years' practice and many persons' experience) any one not accustomed to use a barometer may do so without difficulty.

"The barometer shows whether the air is getting lighter or heavier, or is remaining in the same state. The quicksilver falls as the air becomes lighter, rises as it becomes heavier, and remains at rest in the glass tube while the air is unchanged by weight. A person on everything within about twenty miles of the world's surface like a mouse at the bottom of the ocean, at the bottom of which we live, not feeling its weight because our bodies are full of air (3), but feeling its currents, the winds. Towards any place from which the air has been drawn by its lightness, it will flow in with a force or velocity nearly equal to that of the other one when the atmosphere is extremely damp or moist; but lower at other times, in proportion to the dryness of air and consequent evaporation—from 8 or 10 to 15 degrees in this climate, 20 or even more elsewhere. From 4 to 8 degrees of difference is usual in England, and about 7 is considered healthy for inhabited rooms.

"The thermometer fixed to a barometer intended to be used only as a weather-glass shows the temperature of air about it nearly, but not exactly, and not from its rising or falling exactly. It does so, however, near enough for ordinary practical purposes, provided that no sun, nor fire, nor lamp heat is allowed to act on the instrument partially.

"The mercury in the cistern and tube being affected by cold or heat, makes it unreliable to some of this when each four ng to foretel coming weather by the length of the column.

"Briefly, the barometer shows weight of pressure of the air; the thermometer, heat and cold, or temperature; and the wet thermometer, compared with a dry one, the degree of moisture or dampness. (7)

"It should always be remembered that the state of the air is

(1) Glass, barometer, column, mercury, quicksilver, or hand.
(2) or atmosphere, or the atmosphere and which we breathe.
(3) Or exhaustion.
(4) A vacuum.
(5) Thirty-two degrees is the point at which water begins to freeze, or ice to thaw.
(6) Evaporation.
(7) The two thus combined making a hygrometer; for which some kinds of hair, straw, or sea-weed may be a make-shift.

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